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1. 発明の名称

けい光表示管の排気方法

2. 特許請求の箆囲

- 1. けい光表示管の外囲器外側へ突設し排気装置 に連接された排気管によって上記表示管を排気 するにあたり、排気管をチップオフする前に上 記排気管内に配設されたゲッターをフラッシュ させることを特徴とするけい光表示管の排気方法。
- 2. グツターをフラツシュさせる時に表示管内に 配設されている陰極フィラメントを点火する特 許請求の範囲第1項記殻のけい光表示管の排気 方法。
- 8. 発明の詳細な説明

盤布した複数の表示部を文字数字等を表示できるように配列形成し、 これらの上方に間隔をおいてメッシュ状の格子電極とフィラメント状の陰極とが配設され、少なくとも表示部に対向する部分が透明であるカバーガラス等よりなる外囲器に気密封入され、表示管は排気され真空に保持された構造となっている。

表示管を排気するには上記外囲器の外側へ突設されている排気管を排気装置に速接させて真空にひいている。またフィラメント陰極はタングステンなどの高融点金属の細線にBaCOs や SrCOs などの炭酸塩を塗布し、これが直熱されて電子放射を行なりものである。このよりな酸化物陰極を用いた表示管においては、動作させている限りは陰極

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フ前にグッターフラッシュを行ない、表示管内の 不用のガスを除して管特性の向上に資する表示管 の排気方法を提供するものである。

すなわち外囲器内に所定の管内部品を装着して表示管の長手方向の端部又は側面から外側に向って取りつけてある排気管を真空ポンプなどの排気装置に连接し、装置をはたらかせて表示管を所定の真空に近づけて行く。ほぼ排気工程が終る前にゲッターをフラッシュさせ排気管をチップオフする。

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効 子管にも適用されて同じよりな成果を示すことは 官りまでもない。

代理人 弁理士 井上一里

とのよりなグッターフラッシュは通常表示管の排 気工程が終って排気管のチップオフをした後に行 なっている。そのために排気とゲッターフラツシ ユの間に表示質の温度は下がり、そのとき陰極は じめ各電極部は冷却されるので多盤のガス吸着を することになる。したがってグッターフラッシュ を行なってもそれら吸着されたガスは除去されず。 表示管を動作させたときに昇温しガス放出をして 電子放射に悪影響をあたえることになり、さらに フイラメント陰極そのものにも害をあたえること になる。また、ゲツターフラツシュの時にゲツタ ーに吸蔵されていたガスが先に出るので、それに よって陰極が汚染されて電子放射が不具合となる。 その後のエージング工程でこれらのガスをゲッタ ーに吸収させよりとしても時間が長くかかりかえ って陰極に悪影響をあたえてしまり結果となる。 従来はこのように電子放射能力の低下、ひいては 表示質の短寿命化につながっていた。

この発明は上記の欠点を除去するためになされ たものであって、排気終了時の排気管のチップォ

(3)

のであって、ガスは排気管をとおって管外に排除されてしまう。勿論排気終了前にグッターフラッシュする前にグッターは あらかじめ予熱しておくことは必要であって、このようにしておけば一届不用なガスを除去することができる。

ななとの方法はけい光表示管のみならず他の電

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- (54) Title of the Invention: Method of Exhausting Fluorescent Display Tube
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Specification

- 1. Title of the Invention: Method of Exhausting Fluorescent Display Tube
- 2. What is claimed is:
- 1. A method of exhausting a fluorescent display tube with an exhaust pipe protruding to an outside of an envelope of the fluorescent display tube and communicated with an exhaust device is characterized in that a getter provided in the exhaust pipe is flashed before the exhaust pipe is
- chipped off. 2. The method of exhausting a fluorescent display tube according to claim 1, wherein a cathode filament provided in the display tube is ignited when the getter is flashed.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a method of exhausting a fluores-The particular object of the present invention is to cent display tube. prevent contamination of a cathode filament by appropriately flashing a getter attached in a display tube to obtain a stable electron emission, thus improving characteristics of the display tube.

The fluorescent display tube is constituted generally in the following Specifically, a plurality of display portions having fluorescent substance coated on an insulating substrate are first arranged so as to display letters, numbers and the like. Next, a mesh-shaped grid electrode and a filament-shaped cathode are arranged above these display portions at an interval and sealed in an envelope composed of cover glass or the like in which at least portions opposite to the display portions are transparent. And the display tube is exhausted to maintain a vacuum state.

To exhaust the display tube, an exhaust pipe protruding to the outside of the envelope is communicated with an exhaust device and vacuumed. Also, a filament cathode is formed in such a manner that carbonate such as BaCO₃ and SrCO₃ is coated on a fine line composed of metal with a high melting point such as tungsten. The filament cathode performs the electron emission by heating directly the filament cathode. The display tube using such an oxide cathode emits an oxygen gas during operation, and gas emission occurs due to heating of the electrode and temperature elevation of other parts receiving radiation heat from the electrode. Thus, the inside of To solve the above problem, a getter is disposed in the tube to adsorb and remove the harmful gas as described above by flashing this getter. Such getter flashing is performed usually after the process of exhausting the display tube is completed and the exhaust pipe is chipped off. For this reason, the temperature of the display tube is lowered between the exhausting process and the getter flashing process. At this time, the electrodes including the cathode are cooled, thus adsorbing a large amount of gas. Accordingly, even if such getter flashing is performed, the adsorbed gas is not removed. When the display tube is operated, the temperature of the electrodes are elevated to cause gas emission. Thus, the electron emission is adversely affected. Furthermore, the filament cathode itself is damaged. Moreover, during the getter flashing, the gas adsorbed and stored in the getter is first emitted. Thus, the cathode is contaminated to result in malfunction of the electron emission. Even if adsorption of the above-described gas is attempted in the subsequent aging process, a long period of time is required. Thus, the cathode is adversely affected. Conventionally, as described above, a lowering of the electron emission capability has occurred, and a life of the display tube has been shortened.

The present invention was made in order to remove the foregoing defect. The present invention provides a method of exhausting the display tube in which getter flashing is performed before chipping off the exhaust pipe at the time of exhaustion completion to remove unnecessary gas in the display tube, thus contributing to improvement of the tube characteristics.

In other words, specified parts to be installed in the tube are attached within the envelope. Next, the exhaust pipe attached from an end portion or a side surface to an outside of the display tube in a longitudinal direction is communicated with an exhaust device such as a vacuum pump. Successively, the exhaust device is operated so as to vacuum the display tube to a specified vacuum level. Then the getter is flashed and the exhaust pipe is chipped off just before the completion of the exhausting process.

In this case, the electron emission substance of the filament cathode before the getter flashing is composed of oxide and excessive barium. Accordingly, the filament cathode is contaminated with gas emitted during the

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above problem, the cathode is ignited and heated to elevate a temperature thereof at the time of flashing the getter, thus preventing the electron emission substance of the cathode from adsorbing the gas. Accordingly, contamination of the cathode is prevented. The gas is eliminated through the exhaust pipe to the outside of the tube. As a matter of course, since the getter flashing is performed before the exhaustion completion, it is necessary to previously heat the getter before being flashed. In such a manner, the unnecessary gas can be removed furthermore.

With such processing as described above, adsorption gas is also emitted. Due to such exhaustion and getter flashing, the contamination of the filament cathode is greatly reduced in comparison with the conventional one. Moreover, the electron emission capability is not lowered. Accordingly, a period of time for the aging process after the exhaustion can be shortened to lower an amount of the gas emitted from each electrode. As described above, according to the method of the present invention, prevention of the contamination of the filament cathode can be accomplished. Moreover, light emission of the fluorescent display tube can be uniform to improve the tube characteristics. Furthermore, work efficiency is improved by shortening the aging process, leading to uniform quality of the fluorescent display tube. This results in elongated life span of the fluorescent display tube.

It is needless to say that this method can be applied not only to the fluorescent display tube but also other electron tubes, and that a similar effect is exhibited in the other electron tubes.

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